### BOB WHITE'S MESSAGE.

A meadow wind, and a bar of song-O Bob White! O Bob White! The morn has tangled the breezy call In the floating fringe of her vapor-shawl, And tasselling corn-tips wave it along-"O Bob White-Bob White!"

Blowing white clover is in the sound—"O Bob White! O Bob White!" Snatch of wild locust in dim wood-ways, Hint of the earliest having days

When honey-blobs grow ruddy and

"O Bob White-Bob White!"

Yellow June apples are turning ripe-"O Bob White! O Bob White!" There's a stile half-lost in a rose-vine's

hold. And a moss-lipped spring that is deep and

You know it all when you hear the

"O Bob White-Bob White!"

A missed refrain in the autumn chill-"O Bob White! O Bob White!" But dreams will lurk in the frosty fell, And echoes ring like a silver bell

When Winter tiptoes over the hill-"O Bob White-Bob White!" -Youth's Companion.

# TED'S ROSE.

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T was Ted's birthday; he was dressed in his best for the afternoon's outing in the park, and he was very particular not to soil his new shoes at the crossing, so he kept a lookout for dry spots, until some one called to him

"Hello, Teddy!" said a friendly voice from the florist's window. "You look very fine this morning."

"It's my birthday, and I'm seven years old to-day," Ted answered proudly.

"Well, well, you're quite a man, sure enough!" Mr. Burke laughed. "Wait a moment. Ted; I have just the thing you want." He came out presently with three long-stemmed yellow tearoses, their cups of gold fairly brimming with delicious fragrance.

"Been training them for this very occasion," he explained cheerily, "and they opened just in time. They'll keep a long while if you're real careful."

Ted was inordinately fond of flowers -yellow tea-roses by preference-he had them on birthdays, holidays, and as often between times as his mamma could afford; but there had been no roses of late; thinge had gone woefully wrong at the office, and Ted had to be contented with looking at the plants in the florists' windows. He thanked Mr. Burke, and walked away with the roses held protectingly out of range of hurrying passers-by; and it was hard to say which was the lovelier, the roses or the cherub face above them.

The crowd blocked his progress at the street corner, and while he waited he heard a man say, in a low, distinct voice:

"Yonder's that miser, Northeut, the poorest man in New York."

"And the most unhappy," said his

companion. Ted had the curlosity to run ahead and sick-looking. Ted wondered how and nearly 120,000 Turks. he came to be so well dressed, for even given him his old clothes, of course, ed their attacks yearly. just as papa always gave his clothes to poor people. Ted watched him with sympathetic interest, and even follow-ed him to the door of a near-by restaurant, where he took a seat at a side table, and Ted could see his face very plainly. Yes, he certainly did look very unhappy, and no one seemed to care

please him. Ted picked out the largest and handsomest rose and carried it carefully up the fast-filling aisle between the tables and laid it on the table before the poorest, unhapplest man in New York. He started, turned round, and eyed the little donor sharply.

about him in the least; he would just

slip in and give him a rose-that would

"Hello, who are you?" he asked very brusquely

"I'm Ted Winterburn," came the surprised answer.

The old man's lips moved and he seemed about to ask another question. He knew Ted's father very well insteed; he had him in a "corner," where he intended to keep him till his last doliar was gone. The thought of that triumph gave him a great deal of satisfaction when he remembered certain alians of the past in which Winterburn had defeated his interests.

"Hum!" he muttered. "Roses in midwinter! Such extravagance! He deserves his had luck. I don't think you'd better give these away." he said aloud; "they don't belong to you."

"Why, yes, they does!" Ted answered indignantly. "Mr. Burke gived them to me for my birthday."

"Oh, he did? Well, that's different." He took the long-stemmed rose in his thin hand and sniffed at it gingerly. "Much obliged, I'm sure," he said, on second thought.

Ted looked over the meager fare pityingly. If there was anything in the world he disliked it was cambric tea and dry toast, such as he saw lying on the poor man's plate. He could not know that his friend's jaded appetite refused to take anything but the merest necessities. He sipped the cambrid ten in silence until the waiter brought Ted a glass of milk on a silver salver.

"Take it," said the man authoritatively, and Ted found that he was really very thirsty.

"Now," said the poor man, when Ted put down the empty glass, "I'd like to know why you gave me that rose." "Because I feel sorry for you," came

the slow and truthful answer.

"Sorry? And why?" he demanded. "Because you's the very poorest and

sorriest man in New York." "The poorest man in New York!" he echoed, grimly. "Who told you that?" "I don't know his name. "Twas a man on the street, and he telled another man that."

"Oh!" with a queer, mirthless smile. And you feel sorry for a poor, friendess stranger?

"Yes, I does," said Ted, very gravely and sweetly.

There was a little embarrassed pause. during which the keen, hollow eyes looked into Ted's beautiful face as though searching for something, which they must have found presently, for the dark, old face relaxed into a smile, which utterly contradicted the hard, cruel lines about the thin lins.

"I thank you very much for the rose, my little friend," he said, "but most of all for the sweet thought that prompted your kindness. It's many a long day since I've had such a precious gift," he added, with a queer break in his voice.

He took from his pocket a memorandum and scribbled a few words across

the face of a printed note. "Ask your father to read that to you as soon as you go home," he said. "Don't lose it; it's your birthday present from the poorest man in New

York." It was lunch time when Ted reached home. Papa sat at the table stirring his tea absently and looking over a long row of figures in the latest paper.

"Gerry, do try to eat something," said mamma, anxiously, from her place at the head of the table.

Ted went over and laid the crumpled paper beside his plate, and his father leaned over and glanced at it unseeingly; but its contents caught and riveted his instant attention.

"To Gerald W. Winterburn, to hold in trust for his son Ted, 75 shares of the Union Traction stocks, being the full value of the original cash deposit of said Gerald W. Winterburn in the company's securities.

("Signed) ALEX, NORTHCUTT.

"President Union Traction Co." He read it over twice and three times in speechless wonder; then mamma took alarm at his changed, bewildered looks, and rose and looked over his shoulder at the bit of paper in his trembling hand.

"Alex. Northcutt! Gerry, what can it mean?" she asked, in breathless amazement.

"It means that a miracle has happened, and he has saved me from utter ruin at the eleventh hour. Alex. Northeut, whom men call skin-flint and the American States." miser! What can have moved him to such a wondrous deed?"

"It was the rose," said Ted, confident-

## BESIEGED TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

Candia Held Out for That Length of Time Against the Turks.

One of the longest sieges in history twenty-four years, and was begun by the Turks in June, 1645, when they landed a large army, variously estimated at from 74,000 to 150,000 men. On Sept. 3, 1669, the town capitulated, to look at the most unhappy man in after a siege which is estimated to New York. He was very tall and thin have cost the lives of 40,000 Christians

Constantinople was besieged by either to his unpracticed eye he presented a Persians or Turks from A. D. 626 fo good appearance. Somebody must have | 675. From 668 to 675 the Turks repeat-

The siege of Gibraltar, attacked by land and sea, lasted four years, from 1779-1783.

During the thirty years' war Olmutz was besieged from 1642-1648, and was still held by the Swedes in 1650, when they gave it up in accordance with agreement, not compulsion.

The siege of Lucknow furnishes the most famous example of a British garrison holding out against fearful odds. For eighty-seven days the slender garrison held out until relief came. This

is now eclipsed by Ladysmith. Herat, in Afghanistan, is one of the most frequently besieged citles, having been besieged fifty times. Constantinople has suffered from twenty-six steges, and Paris from eleven.-Stray Stories.

# Senator Gear's Dishonest Hat.

When Senator Gear of Iowa came into the Senate chamber the other day he dropped his slouch hat on the floor in the aisle beside his desk. Senator Stewart came striding along, kicking the hat into the pit in front of the President's rostrum, and passed along, unconscious of the indignity to Senator Gear's cherished headpiece.

A page picked up the hat, brushed it off and brought it back to its place on the floor. Senator Gear growled sayagely and shot a fierce glance after Senator Stewart.

Soon afterward Senator Gear started to go to his committee room. Just as he rose Senator Perkins, of California, got up and addressed the chair. Mr. Gear stood up to listen to what Mr. Perkins was saying. Then he thought of his bat. It wasn't on his head, nor was it in his hand. He summoned a

page. "Boy," he asked severely, "where's my hat?"

The page looked around and then edged away.

"Please, sir," he said in a frightened voice, "you're standing on it."-Washington special.

# I leal Realized.

The Rev. Mr. Joyner-And so you two are making life one grand, sweet song?

Rattles-Yes, doctor, a reg'lar opera; with frantic calls for the author when baby cries.-Brooklyn Life.

Love is a thing of four letters-but a turn up in a breach of promise suit.

#### ALL OTHER COUNTRIES TIDE OF IMMIGRATION: ITALY

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Its Ebbs and Flows Have Left Nearly \$ 20,000,000 Foreigners on Our Shores.

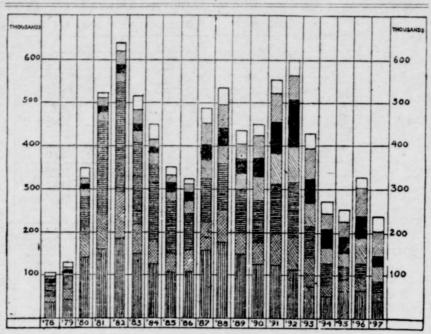
RUSSIA \*\*\* POLAND

AUSTRIA. HUNGARY

GERMANY

UNITED KINGDOM

OT only does immigration into the United States exceed that gration really began to set toward from 1851 to 1860. There was a decided the property in the these shores until now New York has decrease in the two succeeding decades. into any other country in the these shores until now, New York has decrease in the two succeeding decades. world, but it is of a character which been the great receiving and distributmakes the subject one of the greatest ing point for the scekers of new homes. interest and well worth the study of Of the entire number of immigrants from any other country, and dropped historian and political economist. In who arrived in the United States from ancient times whole nations emigrated Oct. 1, 1819, to June 30, 1898, nearly 69 and sought new homes, driven from per cent, debarked at the port of New their former ones by oppression and York. This has had much to do with dom, and a large majority of the immiforce, or lured from them by the at- keeping New York a cosmopolitan comtractions of more fertile fields and more munity. Governor Roosevelt, in writ-



EBB AND FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE HEALTH OFFICERS

in 1729 the arrival at Philadelphia in with will show how immigration ebbs

one week of several small ships con- and flows from time to time. The Com-

taining passengers from Ireland excit- missioner, in his report, says: "The fig-

genial climates of other regions. One ing of New York in 1775, says: "New of the greatest of these early migra- York's population was composed of tions was the passage of 2,500,000 Israelites out of Egypt into Palestine. But, as is pointed out in the report of the State Board of Labor Statistics, "not since the confusion of tongues at Babel, which led to the scattering of fused together than another stream has the people 'abroad upon the face of the earth,' has there been anything of such a cosmoplitan nature as that which forms the phenomenal immigration to

From the treaty of peace with England in 1783 to June 30, 1898, according to a careful collation of the figures Which was really not all; but the of accepted authorities, there arrived parents guessed the rest.-Ledger in the States 19,068,556 immigrants, drawn from every nation under the sun. Statistics of immigration were not kept until 1819, "but it is conceded by statistical experts that the number of immigrants arriving in the twentysix years preceding was 250,000, excluwas that of Candia (Crete). It lasted sive of negroes." In the early periods of immigration a whole year did not bring to these shores as many immigrants as land now at the port of New York in a single week. "In 1718 the landing at Boston of five vessels, having on board 750 Irish immigrants, and

various races, differing widely in blood, religion and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the dominant note of New York. No sooner has one set of varying elements been been poured into the crucible.'

A glance at the chart published here-

humber of immigrants to the United States. Next in order are Ireland, England and Wales, Norway and Sweden, British America, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Poland, France, Scotland, China, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Asia, exclusive of China; islands of the Atlantic, Mexico, islands of the Pacific, South America, Central America and Africa. Germany numbered only 6,761. Subse-

In the first decade the arrivals from quently there was a rapid increase from but between 1881 and 1890 the figures rose to more than double the number considerably in the present decade.

From 1820 to 1850, 57 per cent. of All immigration was from the United Kinggrants were Irish. Irish immigration increased rapidly until 1860, and then decreased until 1870. Then for ten years it slowly increased again, and between 1881 and 1890 showed a marked increase. Since 1890 Irish immigration has decreased. The immigration of English and Welsh rose steadily until it is worth to you. 1871, when for ten years there was a falling off. In the succeeding ten years, however, English and Welsh immlgrants increased rapidly, outnumbering the Irish, and being second only to the Germans. In the last seven years they again have fallen below the Irish in numbers. Italian immigration was small up to 1870, but since then it has rapidly been increasing, and in the last seven years nearly half a million Italians have arrived here. Prior to 1871 immigration from Russia and Poland was small, but since then it has been increasing fast, and since 1890 over 417,060 immigrants from those countries have arrived. The immigrants ar riving in the United States in the four years ending June 30, 1898, brought to this country in cash the sum of \$16, ally find a way to warm up a cold 437,429.

#### NORWAY.

In One District Consumption Has In creased Alarmingly.

In writing of the terrible scourge of consumption in Norway, United States Consul Victor E. Nelson, located at Bergen, says: In November of last year Dr. Claus Hansen, of Bergen, delivered a lecture before the Storthing, at Christiana, on the causes of tuberculosis and the fight against it. He



THE TRANSPORTATION AGENT.

stated that during the 30 years of his own experience consumption had increased in the Bergen district 80 per cent. In the year 1896, 54.5 per cent. of all deaths between 15 and 30 years of age were caused by tuberculosis, and statistics show that about 7,000 of the inhabitants of Norway die every year of this disease. In England, he continued, they have succeeded during the last 50 years in reducing one-half the number of tuberculosus cases, and physicians attribute this to the increasing cleanliness in English home life and the erection of consumptive hospitals. The foremost endeavors in for some reason a change in the size fighting tuberculosis should be to agitate for greater cleanliness in general; particularly should efforts be directed against the habit of expectorating.

Statistics of consumptive sanitariums in Germany show that 66 1-3 per cent. of the inmates were able to work the first year after the cure, 60 per cent. ed much comment; while even toward ures in the table of annual arrivals in after two years, 45 per cent, after three. the close of that century the entry into dicate that immigration, like ocean and 35 per cent. after four years. On New York harbor in one day of two tides, recedes for a while, then rises an average, it is estimated that 50 per ressels laden with Germans created a again. Aside from the civil war period cent. of the patients in sanitariums

When the devil was cast out of heaven he stole an angel's robe with which to hide his cloven hoof.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to

Repentance.

POOR servant

makes a hard

Activity is not

Be grateful for

always industry.

your blessings,

and it will make

your trials look

No one who is

fit for heaven

wants to go there

master.

small.

alone.

The devil is the father of every doubt.

A quiet mule is better than a balky

Patience will cure more pains than

The seed of prayer always springs up

The devil has a mortgage on every

Love that enriches not another im-

The less you value the world the more

A man may have a good deal of re-

A minute with God in the morning

An unregenerated conscience may

Heavenly mindedness is for the office

To be contented with what we have

There is no case on record where

God ever blessed a man against his will.

In speaking with God remember men;

People do not grow much in grace

in speaking with men remember God.

while they are having their own way.

A warm-hearted preacher will gener-

The devil would rather start a church

One of the biggest fools in the world

One of the hardest things the devil

has ever tried to do is to put a long face

is the man who thinks the devil's husks

fuss any time than to sell a barrel of

figion and yet not have Christ.

will mean God with you all day.

make you a conscientious brute.

and store as well as for the church.

is about the same as to own the earth.

physic.

church.

can make him fat.

on a happy Christian.

boy who smokes.

poverishes itself.

### MAKING A VAST PORTRAIT.

Painting a Face Seventy Feet by Fortyfive, on Broadway.

The Broadway throngs passing a certain corner forgot their usual rush, and frequently the sidewalks are congested as the crowds stop and look up at the side wall of a building, says the New York Mail and Express. They stand upon the swinging bridges and walk up and down them with as little concern as if they were threading the flagstones beneath. But what attracts the spectators more than anything else is the nature of their work. They are painting a colossal portrait on the side. of the wall. The oval in which the head is contained is five stories in height and about three in breadth, or about 70 feet high and 45 feet wide.

The resemblance to the man whom it Is intended to represent is striking, and the accuracy with which the lines are drawn is remarkable when the size of the picture and the proximity of the painters is considered. The swinging scaffolding is, of course, directly against the wall, and there can be no "stepping back" to see the effect of the work, but every line is as true as a plummet, and to a drawing master the "drawing" would be considered almost faultless.

The men work from a small photograph, held in the left hand while they put in the lines with the right. The artist at first began to make a small portrait, only about two stories high, and had finished up a third of it when was determined upon, and, leaving the smaller sketch as it was, worked the larger over it, giving it a rather weird

## Found the Ends.

An Irishman who was out of work went on board a vessel that was in the harbor and asked the captain if he could find him work on the ship.

"Well," said the captain, at the same time handing the Irishman a piece of rope, "if you can find three ends to that rope you shall have some work."

The Irishman got hold of the rope, and, showing it to the captain, said: "That's one end, your honor." Then he took hold of the other end, and, showing it to the captain as before. said, "And that's two ends, your honor." Then, taking hold of both ends of the rope, he threw it overboard, saying, "And, faith, there's another end to it, your honor."

He was immediately engaged.-Lon-

## Conjugating a Verb.

A United States consul recently returned here gives the following account of how English is taught in the French schools: "Jean, you will stand up," said the master to his brightest pupil upon the occasion of the consul's visit. "Now. conjugate the verb 'I have a gold mine." "I have a gold mine," responded the bright pupil, with scarcely an accent, "Thou hast a gold thine, he has a gold hisen, we have a gold ourn, you have a gold yourn, they have a gold

Posterity of an Engl sh Sparrow. A statistician of small things figures it out that the posterity of one English sparrow amounts in ten years to something like 276,000,000,000 birds.

It is terribly easy to get a person engaged in wondering if perhaps he lan't throwing himself away.



IMMIGRANTS IN THE RAILWAY STATION.

good many additional letters are apt to whole time the immigration consisted it." of only a few thousand."

Germany has furnished the largest simply for reasons of economy.

sensation. During the era of Dutch and that part of the present decade have their ability to work lengthened rule in New Netherlands a couple of ending June 30, 1898, the incoming by one year. The advantages of pubships annually conveyed all the re-en- wave of each decennial term rose high- lic sanitariums for consumptives are forcements to the colony, and in that | er than the one immediately preceding | so great that the German invalid-insurance companies erect these institutions